men with cheers. On the same ballot Sherman lost 5 votes and McKinley, who is by many people looked upon as the most promising dark horse, gained 5. Allison polled 13 more than on the second ballot, Alger only 6. Harrison dropped 1 behind. Rusk fell from 18 to 5. Hawley and Ingalis received no votes at all. California still voted solidly for Blaine. Sherman's losses were in the Maryland, Missouri, and South Carolina delegations. Three States called for a poll of their delegations—Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia, the last named for the third time. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, objected to the roll being called in the case of Virginia, but Mr. Wise, of that delegation, announced that its members had been unable to meet for the purpose of selecting a man to announce the vote. The Chair sustained the demand of the member from Virginia who had made the request for the poll in detail. A laugh was raised at the expense of a highly-excited delegate who voted in a husky voice for William II. Harrison.

A SHORT BUT LIVELY SESSION. STIRRING FEATURES OF THE EVENING.

MR. DEPEWS WITHDRAWAL PRECIPITATES CRISIS-A MISTAKE OF INGERSOLL'S.

INT TELBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Chicago, June 22.-The evening session of the Convention was a short one. It did not last more than half an hour. Within that short half-hour, however, was crowded the turning point probably of the Convention's history. Chauncey M. Depew formally withdrew from the contest. An overwhelming majority of the New-York delegation as much as announced its determination to cast its ballot for Harrison, and the Sherman forces, aided by the followers of other candidates, succeeded by a vote of 535 to 282 in adjourning the Convention until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to prevent a stampede and gain time to rally the field or possibly unite it upon some new candidate. They have fourteen hours yet in which to do it.

Delegates and audience were unusually prompt this evening in coming together. The result of the meeting of the New-York delegates was an open secret. On the floor of the auditorium groups of delegates were discussing its probable effect. It came so suddenly, however, that an adjournment seemed to most to be the safest line of retreat and best calculated to break the force of the impetus which the Harrison booms had ac-When, shortly before the Convention had been called to order, Mr. Depew made his way slowly to his seat, which he has not occupied since the Convention adjourned on Tuesday afternoon, he was greeted by his colleagues with warm applause. He did not look at all as if he took his defeat very much to heart. On the contrary, he chatted and laughed with the groups which soon surrounded his chair, and had a pleasant word for everybody. If he had any lingering feeling of disappointment, he managed to hide it completely. His features certainly did not betray it. MR. DEPEW'S WITHDRAWAL

Immediately upon the convention being called to order, Chairman Estee recognized Mr. Depew. His ascending quickly and lightly the few steps which led to the platform was the signal for a burst of loud and long-continued cheering in every part of the hall. For a minute or two Mr Depew seemed to face the audience with a look of surprise; then his features gradually relaxed. The ovation he was receiving evidently touched him. It was with undisguised emotion that the first words of his speech fell from his lips. When he was elected delegate-at-large from the State of New-York, he said, he had no expectation of appearing before the Convention in any other light. He had, however, received the unanimous support of the delegation of New-York. It was the first time in the history of the party that the Republicans of the Empire State had been able to bury animosities and forget factional divisions and come to a National Convention united. This being the case, it was thought that the unanimous action of New-York would insure success elsewhere. This choice was not the result of personal predilections, but decided upon for State reasons. Since then, however, issues had arisen. His vocation, his business relations, it was represented, would endanger the success of the ticket in other hitherto certain Republican States. After due deliberation, Mr. Depew said he had come to the conclusion to ask the delegates from the State of New-York to release him from the candidacy which they had conferred upon him. They had come here, he said in conclusion, united, and they would go home home united, and unanimously support whomseever the Convention might choose as the leader of the Republican party in the coming struggie.

A MOMENT OF DIN AND CONFUSION. The speech was a short one. It was delivered th a clear voice and could be heard all over the hall. As Mr. Depew stepped down delegates and audience again broke out in applause, and for some minutes everything was confusion. Above the din and confusion, however, rose the voice of General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who bad put Senator Sherman in nomination:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," he shouted. With difficulty the chair secured order. As soon as a semblance of it was restored General Hastings explained that in behalf of a majority of the Pennsylvnia delegation and in the interest of all who wished the Convention to act wisely and make a choice which it would not afterward regret,, he would move an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"That's right. That's right. Let us adjourn," came from all parts of the hall.

"Oh, no!" was the long-drawn out answer of New-York and Indiana.

" And on my motion to adjourn," again shouted General Hastings, "I demand the call of States." "I second that motion," cried the chairman of the Nebraska delegation.

So does the entire delegation from Missouri," exclaimed Chauncey I. Filley, its chairman.

"On behalf of the delegation from Iowa," said General Henderson, "I also second the motion." North Carolina and others followed suit. Amid great confusion the roll call was begun. One by one the States recorded their vote in favor of adjourning. Delaware was the first to cast its six votes against the proposition. The announcement was greeted by shouts of gratefulness on the part of the Harrison men. Of course Indiana was solid against adjournment. When New-York was reached John D. Lawson demanded that the dele-gation be polled, the vote as announced being nine

When the vote was announced there were loud cries from all parts of the house of "Ingersoll,"

"Ingersoll," to which the Colonel finally responded. The entire Convention remained scated. The speaker did not seem at first to be at his best, but he gradually warmed up to his subject and was soon discharging like shell out of a cannon's mouth those characteristic sentences of his that take so well with a miscellaneous audience. He now addressed himself to the work of the Convention and brought out a ringing cheer by expressing the hope that they would put upon the ticket two soldiers, two heroes of the war, to oppose the "two dough-faced Copperheads nominated in St. Louis." He continued in this vein when the Convention was astounded to hear him say: "For these resons I favor the nomination of Walker Q. Gresham." cries from all parts of the house of "Ingersoli,"

sham."

he response of the galleries was a

of cheering for Gresham while

delegates sat at first speechless with
nishment that a gentleman not a delegate

The worn out mother sights;

Stockings to mend, and treasers to darn,
Dishes to wash, and hotter to churn,
While my leak feels to break, and head and heart barn,
And life is a constant fraction,
The automor came and went,
The matron ne longer sights;
Electic her step and rounded her cheek,
Work seems but play, life is now sweet,
And the chance was made in how short week.
By Br. Plerce's Faverile Prescription,
celtive remedy for those derauco-centre tregularities, and
knasses to comment to workship.

should have taken edvantage of an invitation to address the gathering, which was extended to him as a compliment, to make an electioneering speech for his particular candidate.

ALMOST A RIOT IN THE HALL.

Groans and hisses and cries of indignation soon began to mingle with the cheering that went on steadily. The friends of other capdidates in the galleries began to see that something very much resembling a trick had been played them. Pandemonium reigned in some quarters of the hall. Where the excitement was fiercest there was almost a riot. Colonel Ingersoil raised his hand once or twice to quell the storm, but this was only the signal for redoubled uprears. The audience, except the Gresham men, were thoroughly angered by this time. Numbers of the more indignant of the delegates rose and began to move out of the hall, denouncing the action as they went. It must have been a strange experience for the popular orator. The crowd would have none of him, and finally, with a somewhat abashed air, he stepped back and out of sight. It was probably the first time that he had one of his speeches cut short by his congregation. them. Pandemonium reigned in

gation.

The babel went on for some time. There were cries for Depew and others, to which there was no response. The band played a little. The audience was finally politely requested to retire to allow the building to be made ready for to-morrow's

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. DEPEW.

HARRISON THE FAVORITE WITH THE MAJORITY

OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES. Chicago, June 22 (Special).-Chauncey M. Depeannounced to the New-York delegation to-night that he would release them from their pledge to support him as a candidate for President, and subsequently in the Republican National Convention, announced his withdrawal as a candidate. There was considerable secret negotiation preceding this declaration by Mr. Depew. Yesterday he became satisfied that he would not be nominated and so confidentially informed his friends. To-day he was even more frank in his talk and also said that he should withdraw his name as a candidate. Reports of what he had said were taken to other candidates and excited their desir to seize the vote of New-York, when Mr. Depey should drop it. Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa, in behal of Allison, went to Thomas C. Platt and sough through him to get New-York's vote for Mr Allison. Senator Hiscock was also approached on the subject by Mr. Clarkson. Both Senator Hiscock and Mr. Platt made favorable replies to Mr. Clarkson, but there remained two other pow erful members of the New-York delegation, namely, Mr. Depew and ex-Senator Miller, and they, late this afternoon, when informed by Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock of Mr. Clarkson's desire, expressed their opinion that the New-York delegation was not in favor of Mr. Allison, and, at least, they could not support him. This put an end to the attempt to consolidate the New-York delegation upon Mr. Allison. A ballot afterward taken in he New-York delegation showed that Mr. Depew and Mr. Miller were right in thinking that Mr. Allison had slight support in it. The question then naturally was debated by the

four delegates-at-large what candidate they would anite upon, and perhaps induce most of the memers of the delegation to unite upon, and it was learned that Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was the unanimous choice. Shortly afterward the New-Mr. Depew upon entering York delegation met. he room was greeted with loud applause. He rapped the delegation to order as chairman, and then said that he had determined to release the delegates from their pledge to support him as candidate for the Presi-

dency. He did so because he had discovered that his position as president of a great railway made him unacceptable to the Republicans of Western States. If nominated, his nomination might imperil the Western Republican States. This he never would do and he had therefore determined to withdraw his name as a candidate. A good many of the delegates protested against the withdrawal of Mr. Depew, among them being Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, of New-York. Mr. Depew firmly declined to be longer a candidate. This being the case, the members of the

delegation determined to look about for another candidate. Robert Ray Hamilton made an other candidate. Robert Ray Hamilton made an earnest speech advocating the uniting of the New-York delegation upon General Harrison. They argued that some candidate from one of the doubtful States should be chosen. In that case, the candidate should come from either Indiana. New-York, New-Jersey or Connecticut. Finally Mr. Hamilton moved that the roll be called and that each delegate should rise and express his preference. The motion was adopted and the roll was called. It showed that Harrison was the favorite of a large majority of the New-York delegates. All the delegates art-large voted for him and forty-seven delegates from Congressional districts. Senator Hiscock said afterward that he believed General Harrison would receive sixty votes from

All the delegates from Congressional districts. Senator Hissoek said afterward that he believed General Harrison would receive sixty votes from the New-York delegation. The vote in detail is given below:

Harrison—Hissoch, Depew, Miller, Platt, Huntting, Cogsweil, Woodruff, Johnson (Jesse), Taylor, Williams, Johnson (James E.). Nicot, Taintor, Whitney, Hamilton (Robert Ray), Smith, McLeao, Robertson, Husted, St. John, Sarles, Payn, Wheeler, Lefever, Wheeler, Smart, Quas kenbush, Braman, Thompson, Emerson, Gleason, Mullen, Campbell, Phillips, Krum, Hendricks, Keator, Millard, Martin, Sloan, Camp, Fassett, Dwight, Parkhurst, Hamilton (Robert), Tarbox, Warren, Gaskill, Weber, Higgins, Fisher—51.

Allson—Harman—1.

Alger—Frends, Hillyard, McLane—3.
Depew—Laughlin—1.

Blaine—Deane, O'Brien, Patterson, Hook, Sibles, West, Wilbur, Hoyt and Argersinger—9.

McKinley—Humphrey—1.

Sherman—Lawson, Bateman—2.

Absent—Dady, Plummer, Warner and Bailey—4.

It will be perceived that five delegates of New-York City favor the nomination of Blaine. A large portion of the Brooklyn delegation will also favor Blaine's nomination if he becomes prominent as a candidate. The New-York delegation then elected Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Emirra, as a member of the National Republican Committee. A. R. Whitney, of New-York should be a member of the National Committee. T. C. Platt, in reply said that residence in New-York and the level in Tioga County. This reference to Mr. Platt's being ousted from his post of Quarantine Commissioner of New-York, because he had the family washing done in Tioga County, caused general lengther. Mr. Fassett was then elected by acclamaton.

A PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MISS ANTHONY AND MES. MOOKER PROTEST AGAINST NEGLECT.

Chleago, June 22.-Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, upon reading the Republican platform, issued an address to the Republican party, asking its immediate and serious consideration of the following facts:

of the Harrison men. Of course Indiana was solid against adjournment. When New-York was reached John D. Lawson demanded that the delegation be polled, the vote as announced being nine syes, sixty-three noes agains: adjournment. After the New-York delegation was polled it was found to stand ten yeas and sixty-one nays. The year vote was cast by Messrs. Woodruff, Taylor, French, Lawson, Bateman, Plummer, Berry, Thompson, Mullen and Warner. Ohio's forty-six votes, of course, were cast in favor of adjourning.

When the call was finished the motion to adjourn was carried by 535 to 282. The Chair promptly deciared the Convention adjourned until 16 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The nay vote is probably a fair estimate of the present strength of the Harrison men. (For the nay vote in detail see dispatch in another column.)

INGERSOLL ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

After the adjournment there was an unlooked-for and striking incident. George R. Davis, of Illinois, had suggested during the roll call that if the motion was carried Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll be invited to address the Convention.

When the vote was announced being nine as from the following facts:

From the followi

that the negroes might be first. In 1868 it was the same.

In 1872 the party platform said "The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefolness is viewed with satisfaction and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should receive respectful consideration." Leading women advocated the party cause and it was triumphant by the largest majority that it ever received. In 1876 women were iznored. In 1880 the suffrage women from every State in the Union neld a meeting and 10,000 postal cards were received from women not present who wished to vote. The Convention was notified of this desire, but its platform was silent. In 1884 half a million women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union asked for a temperance plank, but the committee rejected their petition, meeting and splitting upon it. This soiled petition is preserved in the Chicago Historical Library. Now in 1888, we were courtsourly received by your committee and listened to for 30 minutes and again the platform is silent. Although the majority of ren who help us in Congress are Republicans as a party and look to the Prohibitioniste. who have always recognized woman's equality with man. Yet, mindful of the past, we ask you so to construct your platform as to include women in the term citizens, to whose pecsonal rights and liberties you affirm unswerving devotion. Will you not have such a recolution brought hefore the Convention and allow us to speak in its behalf!

For Nervous Exhaustion
USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. II. C. McCOY, Aigona, Ia., says: "I have used it
nesses of dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion and wakefulness, with pleasant results. Also think it of great service in depressed condition of the system resulting from
biliary derangement.

tion and allow us to speak in its behalf?

WORK OF THE DAY.

BEGINNING WITH PRAYER AND ENDING WITH INGERSOLL.

WHAT THE BALLOTS SHOW-SPEECH OF CHAUN-CEY M. DEPEW WITHDRAWING HIE NAME. Chicago, June 22 .- The Convention was called to order a few minutes after 11 a. m. by Chairman Estee, who, having completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiscock to the chair to preside over the session, which was formally opened by the Rev. J. H. Worcester, of Chicago, as follows:

session, which was formally opened by the Rev.

J. H. Worcester, of Chicago, as follows:

Tord God of hosts, who holdeth the destinies of nations in Thy hand, without whose favor we cannot prosper, before whose frown we cannot stand, we praise Thee for Thy signal favor to this Nation through all its history, for the heritage which Thou hast given us, for the way by which Thou hast led us, for the chastiscments with which Thou hast granted us, and for the human instruments through whose wisdom, courage and self-sacrifices those deliverances have come. To-day, Lord, our God, be with us, as Thou wast with our fathers. Guide Thou the destinies of this Nation in days to come. Still further urge us from injulty, exalt us in righteousness, and make our trust now and ever more to be only in Thee. Guide Thou the work of this day. May the spirit that rules this hour be not a spirit of narrow partisanship, but broad patriotism. May unworthy motives and selfish ambitions have no place here. May there be no doing of evil that good may come. May there be a sense of responsibility to Thee, to whom all must rive accoust, and may the righteousness of the exalted Nation be conspicuously honored in the methods of this Convention and in its choice. May it please Thee, Almighty God, who directeth the minds of men tho direct the minds of men this day as they shall propose men for the suffrages of a great people, that those thus set forth may be men after Thine own heart, emlnent in wisdom, spotless in character, worthy to be exalted to the high dignity, and to bear the great responsibility of the highest office in the gift of this Nation, and may the final outcome of all that is here done be the furtherance of truth, of justice, of freedom, of equal rights, of safety, of government, of peace within and without, and above and beyond all the greater glory of Thy most holy name, which we ask in the name of Thy soc, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The ballot for a candidate for President was at

The ballot for a candidate for President was at once begun, and the call of States was repeated three times. The result of the ballots by States and Territories was as follows:

	100	RS	r D	ALG	OT	•				2000
STATES.	No. of Delogates.	shorman, .	Gresham,	Dopow.	Alger.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine,	Phelps.	Scattoring.
Alabama	20	15		1	0	!				-10
A miranana	area.			8000	****	1		***	***	.10
California	12.5				****		1	10		
Colerado	1		1 2	****		. *		****	****	77.7
Connecticut	13	***			****	1116	****	****		112
Delaware	8	100	1000		****	i			****	139
Florida		11	"1	****	****	2		****		11
a GeorgiaIllinois			44	****	****	100		.,		100
Indiana	10	***	44	1000	100	29		100		
Lanes	1 22	# 55000		350			20	300	100	
LOWA.	18	1555	1000	100%	100	1000		1	200	*17
Kansas	26	1			4	4			1000	
CONTRACTOR	1 12		1	1	3		3			
Maine	12		1	3	3	5	2			
					****	5	222	2		****
Massachusette	28	. 2	2	1	8		2	2		1 2
Michigap	120	****	200	1	26		****		****	
Musaschusetta	10.5	120	11		1	****		****	****	****
Misississippi	1.2	18.5	3	1 2	6	3	3	****	****	****
Misississippi	33				0		3			200
Nebranka	10	100	183	****	2 3	****	3	***	****	114
ATAIR	- N		1774			****	.0		****	****
Cow-Hampshire						****	****	****	18	****
New-Jernoy	72	****	****	75	****	****	****	****	10	****
New York	90		2	1	10	ï	4.444	1	****	****
Ohio	46	\$ 15 46					100		****	
Oregen		1	4	****	5555	· i	****	1	****	
Pennsylvania	60	29		5	1			2		118
thede Island						1	8			
South Carolina	1:18	11	1000	1		****	12.0			113
eanessee	24		1 5	2	9	1	7	3		1000
OX 110	26	7	5		2	1	7	1	1	12
Vermont	18	+472			3	- 8		****		
Virginia	24	11	1.		1	4	- 3	****		11
Vest Virginia Viscensia	12	5	*				****	2		17.80
Viacensin	22	****	****		****	****		****	****	122
TERRITORIES.				l	0					
rizons		1	i	2	2	1	ï	****	· i	**2
Dakota	1 1				0*	. *	1.3	12.00		*
hist of Columbia.	6		****	•	****	****	1			
	6	****		****	****	1	- 1	****	****	****
Sow Mexico	2	****	i iii		· i	J. å	J. å	••••	****	****
Yew Mexico	2	2333	1000			1000	2		****	
	6	1	3			1	2		'n	
Wyoming	2						2	1000		1000
Totals	12.00		-	99	84	79	72	35		-
									25	90

g Each State one vote short.
*Ingalls. †Hawiey. ‡Fit ler. ||Lincoln. †Rusk. †Mc-Kinley. *1 for Fitter and 1 for Rusk. †Ingalls 1 and Fitter 2. Scattering vote-Ingalls, 28; Hawley, 13; Fitler, 24; Lincoln, 3; Rusk, 25; McKinley, 2.

SECOND BALLOT.

STATES.	No. Delegates.	Sherman.	Gresham.	Depow.	Alger.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine.	Pholps	Scattering.
Alabama	20	11		1	14	1				
Arkanass	14			****	14	****	,	1550		
California	16			****	***	2	****	16	****	****
Colorado	12		3		1		1 4	****	****	****
Connecticut	1 6				1	6		****	****	****
Delaware	8		****	****	3				****	****
a Georgia	24		1	233		2	****	***	****	*1
Illinais.	44		44				****	500	1000	
Indiana	1 30		2			28		0.01		
Iowa	1 26						26	****		
Kansas	1.8					****		1		117
Kentucky	16	11	6	1 3	3	2		3		
Louisiana	16	9	1	1	1 3	1000	- 2		****	
Matne	12		1	3	3	6 5	2231			
Maryland Massachusetts	16	9	1 2	1	7	2	3		****	**72
Michigan	06								****	:1
Minnesota	26	****	11	2	-ĭ	****	****	****	****	++++
Mississippi	138	14	8	- 5			****	1000	****	****
Missouri	82	6	9	2	10	3	1	1		****
Nebraska	10	3			2		4			11
Nevada	6				3		3		1000	
New-Hampshire	8			4		4				
New-Jersey	18		****						18	
New-York	72			71				1		
North Carolina	22	15	****	****	4	2	****	1		****
Oh10	46	46	****	••••	***					
Pennsylvania	60	53		1	2	1	****	1	****	
Rhode Island	8		****		5.55	100	8	****	****	****
South Carolina	18	9		î	7	8820		****	****	****
Tennessee	24	7	1	1	8	2	3	2		****
Texas	26	- 6	å		- 3	1	- 8	ĩ	1000	11
Vermont	8				****	2185				
Virginia	24	11	1	****	4	5	3	****		
West Virginia	12		3	****	- 1	2		2		****
TRURITORIES.	22	****	3	****			****			119
ATIEODA	2		11.00						1.0	1
Dakota	10	1	2	2	- 2	3	· · · i	****	****	****
Dist. of Columbia	2				****			****	****	*1
daho	2		1		****	****	ï		****	****
Montana	2		1		1	33.5	i	3500	****	
New-Mexico	2		2.00			1000	33(7)	****	****	****
Utah	226				200		2		1	
Washington		100.00	3		1	1	1		200	
Wyoming	2	2	****			See.			200	
Market 1	m.m.		100	-	177	TOTAL STREET		-	-	
Total	0.5%	44.5	108	88	116	91	75	33	18	2555

a One vote short. b Two votes shert.
Lincoln, +16 for Ingails and 1 for McKinley. ; McKinley. ; McKinley. ; McKinley. Scattering vote-Rusk, 20; Ingalls, 16; Lincoln, 3; McKinley, 2.

THIRD BALLOT.

STATE.	No. of Delega	Sherman.	Gresham.	Depow.	Algar.	Harrison.	Allison.	Blaine.	Rusk.	Scattering.	Immediately after the adjournment the audier set up a wild yell for "Bob" Ingersoll, in which majority of the delegates joined. After withstaining considerable urging, Colonel Ingersoll stepp out from behind the desk where he had been a
Alabama	20			1	7	2					ting and was received with enthusiastic chee
Arkansas	14				14	****					
Callfornia	16		5	****	****	+++	,	16			He addressed the meeting as follows:
Colorado	12		6		1	+***	5	44.0		****	Ladies and Gentlemen: I am a Republican, I
Delaware	0		i			5		****	• • • •	****	Landes and Gentlement. I am a reproduction, I
Florida	8		****		3	1	200			****	long to the greatest, to the grandest party ever orgized by the human race. (Applause.) I belong that great party that is in favor of giving to ever
a Georgia	24				****	2			1000	*1	that great party that is in favor of giving to eve
Ilitnois	30		2		1	28	****		****		I known being cough rights with every other, and I
lowa	26						26	****	****	****	mission of the Republican party is not ended up
Kansas	18	2	5		++++	2	4	2		14	mission of the Republican party is not ended un the great Republic shall be civilized. (Cheers.) T
Kentucky	26		1	1	4	4	2	1		11	mission of that party is not coded until every me beneath her flag not only has the right to cast
Louistana	12		i	3		2	5		****		vote in peace, but to have it counted honestly and
Maryland	10	5	1			6		****			pauce (Chaors)
Massachusetts	28	10	1	1	0	4	3	2		12	peace. (Cheers.)
Michigan	26		Ti	2	26	****		****		anna /	to the protection of American labor. (Cheers.) T
Minusota Minusaippi			4	î		0000	****	****		42	country that raises raw material and sells it as suc
b Missouri	32	4	1 11	2	11	2	2	2		****	will always be ignorant and poor. (Cheers.) Wh
Nebraska	10	3			- 2	++++	6		200		I am a Republican because that party is pledg to the protection of American labor. (Cheers.) T country that raises raw material and sells it as sue will always be ignorant and poor. (Cheers.) Wh The labor to raise raw material is ignorant labor, b
Nevada	6					****	2				the morney the raw material is worked blie fact
New-Hampshire. New-Jarsey	18	2	100	1		4	4	****		***	fashloned into beautiful shapes—that requires intel
New-York	72			71				1	****		conce; consequently the greater number of industrive have in the United States, the more intelligent of
North Carolina	22	4.0	****		4	1	5	-141		21	
Ohio Orezen	40	46	****		****	****	++++	,			
Pennsylvania		29		5	1	5	8	1 2	****		price in the proportion that the mind is mixed wi
Rhode Island	8					,			100		nouscle, in the proportion that thought is mingl
South Carolina	18	11	****	1 2	3	1					with effort. (Cheers.) The people who want us
Tennesses Texas	24	7	5		2	****	1	35			Orthary labor is always chean. Labor commands price in the proportion that the mind is mixed winuscle, in the proportion that thought is ming with effort. (Cheers.) The people who want us raise raw material for England to manufacture with the proportion of American Command and Comm
Vermont	20			100	Jan 3	H	7	1		11	simply vote for the poverty and ignorance of Ameri (cheers) and for the wealth and intelligence of Gre
Virginia	24	11	1		3	6	3	****	1		Britain. (Cheers.) I am in favor of the protection
West Virginia	12	5	2		1	1		2		11	of American industries, because it will develop Ame
Wisconsin	22			****		1			16		can brain, because under that system we can raise t
Arizona	2			**>**	2						wast heartiful things beneath the stars great men at
		1	1	2		3	1	****	1	****	great women. (Tumultuous applause.) Where me
Dist. of Columbia	2	****	****				****				great women. (Tumultuous applause.) Where in- pursue but one industry they become stupid. Whe
Montage		****	****		****	****	1	****	2016	****	the industries are diversined, every part of t
NOW MEXICO		1	100		1			****	1		brain is developed, and we have use
			****				2	200		****	every aptitude, for every talent, and it every kind of genius. I am in favor of American pr
Washington	44		3	****		1	1				tection, because under that policy we have become
Wyoming			****	****	283		2				the richest nation on the globe. (Cheers.) I a
Totals	832	229	111	9:	122	94	88	35	10		in favor of that policy because we are the most t
						-	-	77.00	-0		genious people who ever lived, because on the ave
a One vote shor	. bT	mo v	mes	sho	rt.	3/10	11.5				age we have more sense than any people that I have
Lincoln 2 fe Kinley. 1 for 2 4 for Phelps an	Mok	inle	y An	4 2	lor .		. MI	ller.	. 1 2	Me.	ever happened to meet. (Applause.) I am in fav
*4 for Phelps an	A la for	3	Ken!	ev.	OF 1	HALL	aid.	4	Pitul	pa.	of that policy because here in the United States v
Scattering vo	le-Pr	ne le	10	Pi	nolm			Inc	Am		have on the average better homes, better clothe botter food and better schools than any other natio
McKinley, 8; 8.	F. M	Her-	0	1000	100	, 0		HEG	HIII.	4;	(Appliance.) I believe the hearthstone is the found
					14.2		*****				tion of America. (Applause.) I believe the firesis
When the r	esult	of	the	th	ird	Ditt	llat	WI	15 6	-116	tion of America. (Applause.) I believe the firesic is the altar of the Republic. (Applause.) I am
ounced Senate	r Mil	ler.	of	Nes	v-Y	orle.	me	wee	1 11	net.	favor of that policy that will put a roof over the
he Convention											head of every mechanic. (Applause.)
											I am not only in favor of the Republican party b
In the recess											cause it is in favor of protecting industries at home
heir headquar	ters t	o to	ilk	ove	r th	10 8	itus	tio	11 0	nd	but I am in favor of that party because it believes i
o come to som											education, because it believes in protecting the right
											of American citizens everywhere. I am for the
whom their vo	LCB S										

found that their first choice had no chance of a selection. The meetings were protracted to nearly the hour set for the reassembling of the Convention, and for this reason there were few delegates in the hall at 7 o'clock. The friends of Mr. Gresham were much elated at the recess taken this afternoon, and regarded it as favorable to the chances of their favorite. The recess was taken only after Senator Miller, of New-York, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, had sent a message to Senator Parwell, of Illinois, asking whether such action would be agreeable to the Illinois delegation, and receiving an affirmative reply.

The Convention was called to order at 7:15 p. m. by Chairman Estee, who had recovered his voice to a certain degree. The band struck up inspiring National airs, among them " Dixie," which, however, did not create the cnthusiasm which it excited at the St. Louis Convention. "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was more popular, and was greeted with applause, as was also " Marching Through Georgia.

MR. DEPEW'S NAME WITHDRAWN. As the music ceased Mr. Depew ascended the platform and received an enthusiastic ovation from the delegates and audience. He said:

from the delegates and audience. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:
I came here as a delegate at large from the State of
New-York, neither expecting not desiring to appear
in this Convention or before it in any other capacity.
After my arrival, the representatives of New-York, by
at unanimous vote, presented my name to this Convention. It was done for State reasons, in the belief
that because it was the only time since the organization of the Republican party that all divisions should
be healed and all interests united in the Empire State,
it would secure in that Commonwealth the triumph of that because it was the only time since the organization of the Republican party that all divisions should
be headed and all interests united in the Empire State,
it would secure in that Commonwealth the triumph of
the ticket. (Applause.) Under these conditions,
personal considerations and opinion could have no
possible weight. Since then a descussion has arisen
which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise a question in hitherto certain
Republican States which might enable the enemy to
obscure the great issue of the future industrial prosperity of this country (applause), which unless obscured in some way, will surely win us success this
fall. (Applause.) The delegates have voted to continue
in this support so long as ballots were to be taken,
but under the circumstances, after the most carnest
and prayerful consideration, I came to the conclusion
that no personal consideration, no State reasons could
stand for a moment in the way of the general success
of the party all over the country or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party
in any Commonwealth hitherto Republican. In our own State by wise laws and wiser submission to them by the railroad companies, the railway problem has been so completely settled that it
has disappeared from our politics. (Applause.) But I
believe that there are communities where it is still
so active that there may be danger in having it presented directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances and after your vote this morning, I called on
the delegation from my own State and requested them
to release me from further service in that capacity.
They have consented and my only excuse in appearing
here is to give an excuse for their action, for the appearance of any name, and to express heartfelt thanks
to gentlemen from the States and Territories who
have honored me with their suffrages. The causes
which have led to this action on the part of the
State of New-York, now that their judgment has been
arrived at, will leave no he

MOVING AN ADJOURNMENT FOR HARMONY. General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was then recognized by the chair. He said that he rose in the interest of harmony and caution, and in what he believed to be the best interest of the party. He believed that those interests dearest to the Convention would be best served by an adjournment until to-morrow morning in order to give the Convention time to have a more thorough understanding and to prevent hasty and unconsidered action. He therefore moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and upon this motion he demanded a call of the roll of States. There were at the call of the roll of States. There were at once seconds to this motion from Mr. Filley, of Missouri, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, Fuller, of North Carolina, and King, of Maryland.

The roll call proceeded without incident until

New-York was reached, when a poll of the delegation was demanded. The call disclosed the fact that New-York stood 10 in favor of General Hastings's motion. Mr. Depew voted "No" amid, applause. The result was—les, 535; No, 282, as follows:

States.	Ares.	Noes.	States.	ATOS	Noon
Abbama	18		New-Jersey	7	11
Arkausas	14		New-York	10	61
California	16	1	North Carolina	19	3
Colorado	6		Ohio	46	+2
Connectiont	8		Oregon	3	. 3
Delaware	33	6	Pennayivania	50	10
Fierida	3	4	Rhode Island	8	100
Georgia	21		South Carolina	12	6
Illinois	30	12	Tennessee	15	7
Indiana			Texas	11	17
Iowa	3/1			44	8
Kansas	18	155	Virginia	10	13 5 22
Kentucky	13	10	West Virginia	7	5
	10		Wisconsin	25	22
Louisiana	1.0	**	Arizona	2	
Maine	13	8	Dakota	35	10
Maryland	0.1	9	Dist. of Columbia.	9	File
Massachusetts	7.5	- 4	Idahe	9	110.5
Michigan	249	- 1	Montaus	2 2	
Minnesota	10				.0
Mississippi	1.5	***	New-Mexico	100	
Missouri	21	44	Utah	3 9	3
Nebraska	10	**	Washington Ter'y	- 0	
Nevada	10	7.0	Wyoming	- *	••
New-Hampshire.	18.00	8			
and the second s		Constant C		The Contract	41.4

The roll-call of the State of New-York on the

motion to adjourn was as follows:

Frank Hiscock, no; Chauncey M. Depew, no; Warner Miller, no; Thomas C. Platt, no; Henry E. Huntting, no; William S. Coggswell, no; T. L. Woodruff, aye; Granville W. Harman, no; Jessie Johnson, no; W. J. Taylor, aye; M. J. Dady, by his alternate, Henry E. Townsend, aye; Theodore B. William, no; James E. Johnson, no; Levis E. Nicot, no; Stephen B. French, aye; George B. Deane, no; John B. Lawson, aye; Charles N. Talutor, no; John J. O'Brion, no; Arthur E. Hateman, aye; John R. Nugent, no; George Hillard, no; Albert R. Whitney, no; Robert R. Hamilton, no; Sheridan Shook, by his alternate, Robert A. Gracen, no; Fred S. Gibbs, no; Solon B. no; Albert R. Whitney, no; Robert R. Hamilton, no; Sheridan Shook, by his alternate, Robert A. Greacen, no; Fred S. Gibbs, no; Solon B. Smith, no; John F. Plummer, aye; John McClave, no; Donald McLean, no; William H. Robertson, no; James W. Husted, no; Charles St. John, no; H. J. Scarles, no; Louis F. Payn, no; Obed Wheeler, no; Jacob Lefevre, no; Marvin D. Wheeler, no; James S. Smart, no; John A. Quackenbush, no; John M. Bailey, aye; Walter W. Hraman, no; George West, no; David A. Wells, no; Robert W. Thompson, ave; L. W. Emerson, no; George Mest, no; David A. Wells, no; Robert W. Thompson, ave; L. W. Emerson, no; George M. Gleason, no; Joseph Mullen, aye; Samuel R. Campbell, no; Heary A. Phillips, no; David Wilber, no; Hohart Krums, no; Francis Hendricks, no; El-ward Keator, no; Stephen C. Millard, no; Cyrus B. Martin, no; George B. Sloan, no; John R. Camp, no; J. S. Fasselt, no; J. W. Dwight, no; Stephen T. Hoyt, no; J. Foster Parkhurst, no; John B. Hamilton, no; H. H. Warner, aye; L. N. Humphrey, no; H. E. Tarbox, no; O. G. Warren, no; John Laughin, no; Hobart Krum, no; Francis Hendricks, no; Ed-Frank W. Higgins, no; Jerome B. Fisher, no. Ten ayes, Gi noes, (Applause)

When the secretary announced the result of the voto of the Convention as a whole, namely, 355 yeas, 282 nays, the audlence in the vast hail, as if with one voice, gave a vigorous shout for Ingersoil. The chairman nevertheless declared the Vigorous cheers by a great many of the delegates also.

A Speech From Colonel internation at the discount of the cort the adjournment the audience of the cort of the cort of the cort the adjournment the audience of the cort of the

A SPEECH FROM COLONEL INGERSOLL. Immediately after the adjournment the audience set up a wild yell for "Bob" Ingersoll, in which a majority of the delegates joined. After withstanding considerable urging, Colonel Ingersoll stepped out from behind the desk where he had been sitting and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

ions of people, but to thousands of millions yet unborn.
(Applause.) I am in favor of it, because you can be a man and belong to it. (Great applause.)

Now, having said this little (eries of "Go on"), I regard the success of the Republican party as the most important thing for the Republic.

NO MAN AS GREAT AS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. In the next place, no single man, whatever his services may be; no gentleman, whatever his achieve-ments may have been; no single man, whatever his capacity is, is of the slightest importance compared with the success of the Republican party. (Great and continued applause and cheers.) Consequently, the next question is, who is the available man, other things being equal. (Cries for Gresham, Biaine and other caudidates.) I do not care who you are for, or who I am for. The great question is, and that question must be settled at the polls, not in the whirlwind of excitement, but after months of discussion, when the hurrah is out of your lungs and sense is it brain (applause and laughter); that question must be settled by the most intelligent men under the flag, and when you can do a thing easily there is no need of straining yourselves. (Laughter). I would like to see this Convention rise to the dignity and splender of the occasion, and I believe you will. I would like to see you put upon the next ticket two soldiers who helped to save our country. (Great applause.) I would like to see two herees pitted against two Democrats. (Great applause.) I want two patriots against two opperheads. (Great applause.) Then let the American people make their choice. Let them say who they will have, and my idea is this, that a man who did not want to go to Richmond during the war, should not be sent to Washington. (Applause.) The great thing I want is success. Not simply for a pasty, but for principle, because to believe human liberty is more important than any country on the globe. (Great applause.)

Now, being a Republican, being for the Republican flag, and when you can do a thing easily there is no

plause.)

Now, being a Republican, being for the Republican party, being for protection, wishing and Loping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham. (Great applause, cheering and waving of flags, the Illinois delegation standing on top of their chairs, and cheering loudly.)

FEATURES OF THE CONVENTION.

A SKETCH OF JUDGE RECTOR, OF TEXAS

INDIANA MEN DISAPPOINTED WITH EX-GOV-ERNOR PORTER'S NOMINATING SPEECH.

Chicago, June 22.—John B. Rector, chairman of the Texas delegation, who seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham for the Presidency, is one of the most noted of the "Southern Brigadiers." His bravery on the field of battle gained him the stripes of a fullfledged Confederate Colonel. After the war he settled down to the practice of law, and soon rose to its high-est honors. He saw the error of the South, and con-fessed himself glad that the negro was a free man. He became one of the bright and shining lights of Texas Prohibitionism, and has ever been one of the recognized leaders of that party in Texas. He filled the office of Circuit Judge with honor to himself, and ganed many admirers by his many manifestly fair and udicious rulings. In 1884 Judge Rector was a candidate for Congress in the Austin-San Antonio district His opponent was the Hon. "Joe" D. Sayers, who is now in Congress. That was one of the most mem-orable campaigns in the State. The old-time method of campaigning was adopted. The two candidates obtained a buggy and rode from one county-seat to another together in the buggy. They had both been boys together, college-mates, messmates in the Confederate army, and after the war became law partners. They had travelled around together, telling all sorts of varns on each other, and at times, seemingly, al most resorting to blows. At Bandera, Tex., they had a large crowd of cowboys for an audience. In the debate Sayers was particularly rough on Judge Rector, and the Judge in return said some very hard things about his opponent. After the speaking was over Judge Rector was the first of the two to leave the school-house where the joint debate was held. As the Judge sauntered down the road to his hotel, locked arm-in-arm with two red-hot Republicans, he heard some one yelling:

"Stop, mister, stop !" He stopped, and a big, brawny, rough-looking cow boy ran up and slapping the Jud geon the back, said:
"Mister Sayers, you did everlastingly wallop that gol-darned fool of a turneout, Rector. That's right, give 'em ---; and say, Mister Sayers, if you want me to, I'll get up a crowd of fellows and duck him in the river, jes' to show him whot we think of a dodgum fellow who will fight with the Confeds, and then line the Republicans."

Judge Rector hardly knew what to say, but he

"My friend, you have got the wrong pig by the

ear, I am Rector. Sayers is back there, making love to "The --- he is." and the Savers man was gone.

The citizens of Dakota have come to the Convention united for division. Their badge of blue bears the legend; "Division and admission," and all preferences for candidates are smothered in the attempt to secure from the Convention recognition of the claims of Dakota. The delegates have been reinforced by a number of citizens who are doing good work in their behalf. They are all workers, and all have warm personal friends in the Convention. Among the States upon which this personal interest will be brought to bear heavily in favor of Dakota claims are Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Wisconsin, Ohio and Mississippi. This gives Dakota a good working force and her people have strong hopes of winning from their party the recognition of their rights which a Democratic House of Representatives has denied them.

The wigwam in which Lincoln was first nominated stood on one of the corners of Lake and Market sts. That was the centre of business in Chicago in 1860. The nominations of Garfield and Plaine occurred in the Exposition Building in 1880 and 1884, on Michigan ave., between Madison and Jackson sts. The present Convention is in a building still further south. site of the old wigwam is as quiet to-day as if there were no Convention in the city. The Exposition building is almost deserted. The old settler remembers these things and marvels at the growth of his city.

Ex-Congressman Washburn, of Minnesota, is in town attending the Convention. On being asked his opinion of the situation he quietly remarked:

"They're firing in the air now. The solid fighting is to come later. Who the leader will be I can't say, but it looks as if his right name hadn't yet been men

Governor Porter's friends say his speech for Harrison was the poorest speech he ever made. Porter is a good deal of an orator if his heart is in the work. speech before the Indiana State Convention, he spoke with deep feeling of the soldiers of Indiana, particularly of General Gresham, who he thought was being larly of General Gresham, who he thought was being neglected on that occasion. Porter's reference to Gresham was then warm and magnetic, and it attracted great applause. Yesterday Porter was cold. He had unwillingly accepted the task of nominating Harrison. When first asked to perform the duty he refused, but Harrison's friends persisted in their request. After the morning recess of yesterday they were bitter in their condemnation of their orator.

"He put in one word for General Harrison, one word for Gresham and two for himself for Vice-President. You can't imagine how nervous we were when he went on talking of Harrison's pedigree. That was bad, and his mention of Gresham was treacherous."

Such remarks were common among General Harrison's friends.

Cheers do not always indicate the winner. In 1880 the Chicago Republican Convention howled itself hoarse over the mention of Grant's name. No such scene was ever seen in a Convention before or since. A dark horse was the result. In 1884 the name of Logan received more applause than the name of Blaine, the nominee. In the same year in the Democratic Convention, at the name of Thurman the Con vention made the glass in the roof quiver; he didn't get anything. In St. Louis this year the name of Gray, of Indiana, evoked wild and continued applause in excess of that bestowed upon the name of Thurman, until Thurman was nominated.

"That speech by Frank Davis, of Minnesota, was a mighty eloquent one, now I tell you," said an enthustastle Gresham man to a friend, as he come out of the auditorium building yesterday.

"Yes, I thought so too," replied the other. "It "Yes, I thought so loo," replied the other. "It was chuck full of eloquence, I guess, but there wasn't any ham and eggs in it. I got up too late for breakfast, and without waiting to eat I went down to the Convention. You can talk about eloquence as much as you please, but if Mr. Davis had called out 'a plate of ham and eggs for Mr. Simpson of Indiana," I would have appreciated it a great deal more than I did his brilliant periods and enthusiastic eloquence. An empty stomach can't appreciate good oratory. Let's go and eat."

The headquarters of the Allison forces have been enlivened by the appearance of a cowboy planist. This musical prodigy renders in excellent style a number of the old war melodies and attracts a crowd of enthusthe old war melodies and attracts a crowd of enthus-iastic men and women around him, who applaud his efforts loudly and frequently. To-day one of the leaders of the Iowans appropriate to a political cam-paign. The young man thought a moment and then began to play with most mournful emphasis the doad march in "saul." This quieted all the enthusiasm, the appliance stopped at once and the young musician was not invited to play again. He was evidently tired.

A good-looking negro was selling tickets for the Concention at \$10 each in the Ohio Club headquarters this

> The Best High-Class Cigarettes. Kinney Broa. Special Favoura.

morning. He was doing a thriving business and was

morning. He was doing a thriving business and was congratuated on his success.

"Oh," he said, "I'm selling them on commission. You see, a number of the lowa boys came to town without much money, and some of them haven's got enough to got home with. They got tiekets for the Convention and now they want to sell them and raise enough stuff to get out of town with. They are mighty sharp follows. They don't want to sell them themselves and so they give me a dollar apiece to take care of them. That's all right, and I've made \$\$45 today."

Among the many interesting people gathered in Chicago to attend the Convention is Mrs. Joan M. Lane, widow of the late Henry S. Lane, who was elected

widow of the late Henry S. Lane, who was elected Governor of Indiana and was afterward sent to the Senate, in which he served two terms. sent to the Senate, in which he served two terms, Mr. Lane was an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln and both he and his wife had an extensive acquaintance among the leaders of the Republican party. Mrs. Lane was closely associated with her husband in his political life accompanying him every, where and acting as his secretary. She is remembered as a brilliant conversationalist, a woman of marked individuality and great intellectual force, and held an eminent position in Washington society by merit of her kind and gracious manners, as well as through her intellectual ability. She is the eldest sister of the wife of General Lew. Wallace, and her home in Order for its was a series of the wife of General Lew. Wallace, and her home in Order Constitution of the former days. In a conversation to-day, Mrs. Lane remarked, jestingly:

"Yes, I could not resist the temptation to come, for I rocked the cradle of the Republican party."

This was an allusion to the fact that Mr. Lane was chosen president of the first Republican Convention, which assembled in June, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont. Mr. Lane was sent to New-York Lane accompanying him. He was tail and slight and had the appearance of a man in feeble health.

Chauncey M. Depew met with an accident yesterday afternoon. He was proceeding along the darkened corridor on the parlor floor of the Grand Pacific, in the direction of Thomas C. Platt's room. Coming in the other direction was ex-Senator Stewart, of Michi the other direction was ex-Senator Stewart, of Michi, gan. The ex-Senator weighs about 300 pounds and measures about sixty-eight inches around the waist. Before either of the gentlemen were aware of it they bumped into each other with a force that nearly caused the New-York candidate for the Presidency to fail to the floor. As it was, he uttered a sepulchrai grunt and barely preserved his equilibrium. Courteous to an extreme, however, he received the apology of his Horculean friend with a smile, and when he caught his hreath, remarked:

breath, remarked:

"That is nothing, sir. We railroad men are accustomed to collisions. If there is any damage, send the bill to our attorney," and Mr. Depew hastened into Room No. 19 and sought for something to assuage the qualmishness that threatened to overcome him.

Ex-Editor George C. Gorham, who is here in his familiar role of political ghost, makes the Mahone contest the pretext for an attack upon Mr. Blaine, which is, perhaps, interesting because of its bitterness. In the course of a letter published, he says:

If the Mahone delegates had been friendly to Mr. Blaine they would have been admitted without debate. No set of men in the Republican party except the Blaims destructives would betray a State into the hands of the enemy because they could not control its vote in the National Convention. General Mahone never antag-onized Mr. Blaine until he had played the traiter's part of conspiring with Democratic leaders to deliver Virginia back into the Solid South from which she had been resound under his (Mahones's) leadership. I conferred with Mr. Blaine in 1881 upon the subject of coalition in Virginia, in the presence of Stephen B. Eikins and William E. Chandier. This was before the raid had been made upon Senator Conkiling. Mr. Blains said that the policy of promoting political adiliations between the Virginia Republicans and General Mahone's thirty odd thousand white Confederate followers must depend upon the general opinion among the Northern Republicans. I said to him that the Northern Republicans would form their opinions necessarily upon the facts as presented to them through about a dozen newspapers which he could control. His response was:

From the time Democratic support became necessary to Garfield's Administration to enable him to break down the unrivalled leadership of Mr. Conkling in New-York, the leading newspapers-" about e'ght"-which Mr. Blains ontrols pursued General Mahone as bloedhounds pursued fugitive slaves in Southern swamps in the good old days of stavery. If General Mahone is to be sacrificed in the National Convention to appeare the wrath of the " Plumed Knight," who skulled between the lines of the two great political parties of the day from 1875 until 1883, the remainder of Mr. Biainc's chores should be speedily per-formed and the delegates allowed to return to their homes. What would be thought if two or three hundred men scattered through the State of Maine had improvised a new Republican party and sent delegates to contest the seats of the Maine delegation in the interest of some Presidential candidate? I venture to say that if the Republican party of any State in the Union has been ridden by a boss, booted and spurred, it is in the State of Maine. Mr. Blaine was for years the chairman of the State Committee there, and in 1880, within two weeks of the September election, I was told by a leading Republican of that State that he had not called a meeting of the State Commit oe during the campaign; that its papers were in his hat, and that he constituted the State authority in party management. The cry about party tyranny in Virginia comes with ill grace from the follow-

Mr. Gorham's sereed was written between the decision of the Credentials Committee and the action of the Convention and closed with an expression of confidence that the Convention would refuse to accept the decision of the committee. The overwhelming vote of the Convention against Mahone must have taken Mr. Gorham's breath away.

J. B. Drake, the Grand Pacific proprietor, says "I have been through six National Conventions, and never saw a crowd to equal this one. It is due to low fares on the railroads and there must be 150,000 strangers in the city." Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is bitter in his anti-Blaine

talk. He is reported as saying: "It was at any time impossible that this convention could have committed the mistake of nominating Blaine. Blaine would be a political criminal to accept the nomination now that he has refused to run and given all these little ducks a chance to flutter their wings. The sunshine of reason alone would prevent Blaine's nomination. If he should be nominated and run, he would lose Illinois by 25,000 majority, and I would bet \$25,000 on it."

on your coat?" asked one old Indiana man of another yesterday. "I thought you were for Harrison." "So I am," replied the other, as he gazed in astonishment at the badge of Gresham on his coat. "I

"John, what are you doing with a Gresham badge

ishment at the badge of Gresnam on his coat. "don't understand this, and I can't understand why you are wearing a Harrison badge when you are a strong Gresham man."

The other looked at his coat, and, sure enough, he was parading the handsome badge of the Harrison adherents. The two men looked at each other for a moment, and then a smile broke over the face of one of them.

of them.

"Look in the right-hand pocket of your coat, John,"
said he, "and see if you don't find a picture of my
old woman in it."

An examination was made, and, sure enough, the
picture was found.

"I see how it is," said the first speaker, with a loud laugh. "You've got my coat on and I've got your's. I thought mine was a little tight across the shoulders." shoulders."

The mystery was easily explained; the honest old Hoosiers occupied the same room, and on dressing in the morning an exchange of coats was accidentally made which, for a few hours, transformed an ardent Harrisonian into a warm Greshamite, and vice versa.

"Do you know what the defeat of Mahone before the Committee on Credentials means?" asked Delegate at-Large C. A. Herman, of Virginia. means the emancipation of Republicans of the State from the political slavery of Mahone. We have been under the iron rule of that man long enough and the day of our deliverance has at last arrived. Now we will show him that he don't amount to a row of beans in the State and that he need never hope for another political oiliee at the hands of his party again. We have fought a good fight and Mahoneism is as dead as a bat, and God and the committee be thanked for it.

"What do yeou fellers wear them roosters on yet ribbons fer?" asked a tall Mississippian of an old gentleman from Delaware, standing at the southeast corner of the Convention Hall. "That chicken has a history," responded the man of

"That chicken has a history," responded the man of years as he removed his hat to wipe the sweat from his face. "In old Colonial days," he continued, "the farmers of Delaware raised a peculiar kind of chicken, blue in color and very gamy. They were known pretty much all over the Colonies and when the Revolutionary war broke out the Delaware boys came to be known as the 'Blue Hen's chickens from under the stooping white oak,' which was indicative of their stundy pluck in opposing King George's troops. In the course of time the Republicans adopted the blue cook as an emblem of their faithful determination. You see this one is blue, and the expression 'true blue' also driginated from the blue chickens of Delaware. The Southerner gave a long yawn and looked wistfully over the lake as if in deep thought.

Tennessee has a candidate for Vice-President, Will

WENT HOME TO DIE.

In the spring of 1878 I was taken with shai the lower part of my bowels in the region of der. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my a few weeks later I had an attack of brown a tried a number of doctors. One said it was gother said it was

Inflammation of the Bladder. and another that I had a stone in my left kidney. For three months I was under the care of an eminout specialist at Albany, but constantly growing worse I gave up in despair and went home to die. Relatives heard Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondulk N. Y. and urgod me to try it. Soon the medicine began to help me, the pain and distress lessened. In two months' time I left my bed, and in six or seven months I was robust and strong. Many witnesses will substantiate what I say. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to find relief in the same source.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Rondout, N. Y. Price, #1; 6 for #5.